

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1836.

No. 29. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

WEEKLY.  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
If not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00  
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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.  
I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.  
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

J. B. JOHNSON  
TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last ten years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The business will be conducted and known under the firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.

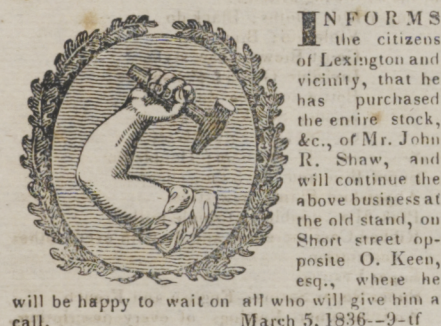


JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH

Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES; Iron Band Leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky  
May 5, 1836—13-3m

BLACKSMITHING.  
SIMEON SHY



will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836—9-1f

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHOENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836—9-1f

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. May 12, 1836—20-2m

\$400 REWARD

Will be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst., attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace, on this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Belle's Three Forks, in Barren county, and was enquiring his way on towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville Ky. Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

The Barry Monument

All those gentlemen who hold subscription papers for funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836—22-1f



[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 19.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messenger in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For Clerks, machinist, and messenger in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty five thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to the seventh of February, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including copying, and expenses incurred in consequence of the burning of the Treasury building, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, six hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for two hundred thousand and parchment, cost of printing patents, and cost of books for patent records, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For tract books, other articles of books and stationary, furniture, advertising, and all other items of contingent expenses, including office rent for additional rooms required for writing patents, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of said buildings, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, furniture, and for rent amounting to three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to extra clerks when employed in said office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For messenger in the Bounty Land Bureau, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of Indian Affairs, four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For the compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Quartermaster General, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, including printing advertisements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salary of the Superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of two additional watchmen, to assist in watching the buildings of the War Department, and the additional houses occupied by officers thereof, including one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the services of those employed in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, three thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seven cents.

For the services of a topographer and mapmaker for obtaining materials and drawing maps of the several States and Territories, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Mississippi, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary appointed by the President to sign all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States, per act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in Washington city, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the Principal and Assistant Librarians, and for contingent expenses of the library and pay of messenger, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For services rendered by Charles N. W. Mehan, as assistant in the Library, at one dollar and fifty cents per diem, Sundays excepted, during the sitting of Congress, from December second eighteen hundred and thirty-three, to March fourth eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to laborers employed in the various operations of the Mint, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, wastage, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, including sixteen thousand dollars for arrearages in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, fifty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For expenses incident to the introduction of new machinery and apparatus, including the application of steam power to coinage, and improvements in the melting and refining department, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, for eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in addition to an unexpended balance of appropriation of eighteen hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-five cents, three thousand five hundred and fifty three dollars and forty cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Arkansas, including fuel, stationary, printing, and distribution of the laws and journals, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and incidental expenses, nine thousand four hundred and six dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida, nine hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents.

For allowance to the Assistant Counsel, and District Attorney, under the acts for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the term of eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and the Judges of the Orphans' Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Courts, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorney and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and preceding year; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by special acts of Congress, one

thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seven cents.

For a light-house on a proper site, at or near Michigan city, Indiana, in addition to a former appropriation, made thirty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house on a proper site, at Pottawatomie Island, at the entrance of Green bay, in Lake Michigan, in addition to a former appropriation, made thirty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house or beacon light on one of the piers at the harbor of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in addition to former appropriations, twelve hundred dollars.

For the removal of the light-house now on the north end of Graft island, near the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, in addition to former appropriations, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For erecting a frame building for a beacon light, at the end of west pier, at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For finishing and securing the foundation of the beacon light at Cunningham creek, Ohio, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To make good a deficiency in the funds for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the acts of sixteenth July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and third May, eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expense in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, under the act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Ohio, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Michigan peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Michigan Territory, west of the lake, and in Wisconsin Territory, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Illinois and Missouri, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

For surveys south of the thirty-first degree north latitude, by the Surveyor General of Alabama, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For survey of the Creek lands, one thousand dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Florida, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Louisiana, thirty five thousand dollars.

For surveying public lands by the Surveyor General of Arkansas, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Russia, thirty six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to France, Spain, and Russia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, new Grenada, Prussia, and Venezuela, sixty three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of Ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain, twenty seven thousand dollars.

For outfits of charges des affaires to Mexico, Prussia, and Peru thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, twelve thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.

For completing Digest of Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eighteenth hundred and thirty-six, one



teen hundred and thirty one, five thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty four cents.

For the erection of a Custom House at New York, in addition to former appropriations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the public warehouse at Baltimore, seventeen thousand dollars.

For completing the Custom House at New Bedford, and enclosing the lot, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, five hundred and seventy five dollars and twenty three cents.

For paying certain inhabitants of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claims passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty one cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, thirty seven thousand four hundred fifty five dollars and seventy six cents.

For the territorial and contingent expenses of the Department of State, being a balance due to William Browne, on that account, two thousand and ten dollars and six cents.

For clerk hire and other expenses in relation to the Northern Boundary Agency, being a balance due to William Browne on that account, two thousand seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty cents; these two last appropriations to be carried to the credit of said Browne, on account of contingencies of foreign intercourse.

For arrangements for the service of astronomer, assistants, and incidental expenses incurred in making astronomical observations during the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, to provide for the taking of certain observations, preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: *Provided*, the compensation to the principal astronomer and assistants shall not exceed that granted, under the appropriation for the same service, of eighteen hundred and thirty three, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For compensation to James H. Kelle, for his services as messenger, in conveying the final report of the Commissioners for the adjustment of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims of Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence and others, being part of an appropriation made by the act of the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for these objects, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, re-appropriated on the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and again carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, three hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty seven cents.

For the expense of medals and swords for Colonel Croghan and others, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Governor, judges, secretary, district attorney, and marshal, and contingent expenses, of the Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, and to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses of said territory, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the public buildings and library of said territory, twenty five thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the custom house, and purchasing additional land therefor, at Bath, in the State of Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of public buildings at Staten Island, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of a survey of lots in the town of Galena, Illinois, to be made by the Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, under an act of Congress approved the 5th day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, one thousand dollars.

For a custom house in Boston, addition to a former appropriation, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall, five hundred dollars.

For payment for preparing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object, in the act of May the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty five, fifteen thousand six hundred and six dollars; and the eight volumes of the second series of the said publication shall be distributed in the same manner as were the volumes of the first series, by the joint resolution of the 10th of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duties of the Secre-

taries of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in lieu of the statement now required by law during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as settled upon the certificate of the President; said statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
Approved May 14th, 1836.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

[OFFICIAL.—From the Globe.]  
As an act of justice to Major General Scott, we publish the following official letter, recently received at the War Department, from that officer:

Head Quarters, Army of Florida,  
St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.

Sir: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer, in order to write to you, for I have much to report and explain. After a long delay, the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold up my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brig. Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

It will be seen from the latter of those communications, that the Indians have already recommenced their depredations and murders in the Fort Drake vicinity, and that there is but little hopes of embodying any respectable number of the inhabitants, as mounted men, to aid in their own defence. I had, under the circumstances, authorized Clinch to raise in the usual form, and to muster into service, eighty or one hundred. Such addition to the nine companies of United States troops there, would, I suppose, be sufficient to scour and free that frontier of the enemy, an order having been given by me to remount Wharton's detachment of United States dragoons from the spare horses of the wagon train. I learn that about sixty mounts can be furnished him in all.

I have consented to retain Fort King, and many days ago approved of the reinforcement of an additional company being sent there.

The resignation of Brigadier General Clinch was forwarded a week ago. The army will lose in this officer one of its best commanders. In the same package a like tender, on the part of Captain Thurston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private interests of the utmost importance, they were allowed to retire (about this time) from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Captain Thurston would much have preferred a leave of absence. If his resignation had not been accepted, I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but, from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the commencement of hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army. He is worthy of a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

When Clinch shall retire, the command in that quarter will devolve on Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead, every way capable, if his health were better. He is very infirm, from extreme fatigue, and I learn, can scarcely walk or mount his horse. Brigadier General Clinch recommends him for leave of absence, for the recovery of his health; and as soon as I can spare Major General Gato or Major Heileman, I shall send a leave to the Lt. Colonel, whose recent services, independent of all former claims, entitled him to high consideration.

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Eastis is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of his baggage train, with wagon saddles. Some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty five mounted men may thus be obtained with very little cost to the United States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and in the mean time, they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per centum of their value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of foot. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and, after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of Dimmick's company, the only one here at the time, were hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after travelling some eight miles, declared that the signs were simply those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the 8th, we received a report that a party of Indians were at the Matanzas; had captured the slaves of Hernandez and Dupont; and would no doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimmick was again hastily mounted and dispatched. At a little distance from Dupont's place a small party of the enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimmick lost a

private killed, and had a sergeant and three privates wounded. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians as usual, availed themselves of a near hammock, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and pack, of which they had robbed the plantations. All Dupont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three belonging to Hernandez. It is hoped they will also escape, on being next approached by the horse. Lieutenant Irwin, with Saunderson's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Dupont place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will soon be rescued. Every thing South has been long destroyed.

The handsome check given to the enemy on the 8th will render him more cautious. Without horses, succor would not have arrived till the neighborhood had been desolated.

Both on the 7th and 8th, application was made for volunteers from the South Carolina foot. One man marched with Dimmick the first day; the same man and six others the second. The time of these troops being out between the 8th and 20th, no more would volunteer, either to go by water, on foot, or horseback. On inquiry, it was found useless to issue an order, as Colonel Brisbane could not pledge himself that it would be obeyed. He was, on the contrary, certain that it would be disregarded. Goodwin's regiment of horse was already across the St. John's at Jacksonville, and the remaining companies of regulars (four) were at Picolata, engaged in handling and securing the public property at that depot. Merchant's company had a few days before gone to Gary's Ferry, where it will establish itself for the summer, &c.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's, to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty-four privates, but have offered to accept one with forty and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such a company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

The little United States steamer, the *Essayon*, will be useful in effecting the same object. By frequently passing up the river as far as Lake George, it will be rendered very hazardous for parties of Indians to cross the river to join in depredations in the Alachua frontier, or on this side of the St. John's. The parties which infest those districts cannot, I think, exceed one hundred and fifty in the whole. Sixty Indians, however, but for the presence of regulars, would depopulate this part of the territory in a season.

I have received no report from Colonel Smith, who from Tampa went up the Peas Creek: none has been received from Col. Lindsay, who was left on the 20th ult. on the Big Wythlacochee, preparing a fortified camp for his wagons, before scouring the forks. From the bad dispositions of the Alabama regiment, his principal force, I expect to hear that the duty of that column has been slurred over.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps, has occurred in the expedition entrusted to Major Reed. He has not descended to report to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the Major scarcely looked into the Wythlacochee.

His written orders, drawn up by Colonel Gadsden, directed him "to penetrate as far into the interior as may be found practicable and consistent with the security of your command." And I said to him on each of the two days, in the strongest and most precise terms, that he would ascend the river to the first impediment in its navigation, which was understood to be 12 miles up. I desired him to sketch the windings and the banks of the river and particularly to note a site with wood at hand and as near the fall as practicable, for a military post, the importance of which I fully explained. This man has, at Tallahassee, caused a statement to be made, declaring that I had refused him permission to ascend the Wythlacochee; and again, presuming the statement to have been furnished by him, he denies having ever heard that possibly he might find a block-house and garrison established on the river. Now, I affirm, that it was generally known throughout the right wing of the army, that it was just possible that Major McLemore (a highly meritorious Floridian) had made such establishment. The possibility was mentioned to Major Reed; and although Colonel Gadsden, by accident, omitted the subject in the letter of instructions, yet, when the Major saw half of a flat rudely cut in two, that which was extremely doubtful before became a matter of the most perfect certainty; and if the Major had been bound home with other orders, it immediately became his imperative duty to go instantly to the relief of his countrymen. The flat could never have belonged to the Indians; and it would not have been destroyed, if the garrison had returned by water to the Suwanee, and Major Reed knew it could only have returned by water.

Associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of sheer cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods.

I must again repeat, that although I believe that 800 or a fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at

least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war.

I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain, with respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
WINFIELD SCOTT.  
Brig. Gen. JONES,  
Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It begins to be very commonly doubted whether the opposition are serious in proposing two such feeble candidates as Harrison and White for the support of the different factions which compose their party. For our own part we have no doubt that the election of either of those men would be a surprise and a mortification to the very persons who have brought them forward—they would be as much chagrined at their own success as was the poor old faggot-gatherer, who called so pathetically on death to relieve him from his miseries, when the king of terrors, sometimes irreverently called Old Bones, unexpectedly presented himself. If either of those candidates possess any merits to recommend them, they are merely negative merits—merits which belong to the inanimate or the unreasonable creation—they have none of the positive qualifications which are required in the chief magistrate of a nation, foresight, firmness, promptness in emergency, moral courage, mental resource. Either Harrison or White would prove a second edition of King Log.—King Log did not remove the deposits; he puts no vetoes on the acts of his Congress; he frightened no foreign nations into the payment of their debts to his government; but lay quietly in the mud, suffered his cabinet to crawl all over him and do their will and pleasure, and was heartily despised by both rival parties, the pipers and the croakers. President Log, if by any unexpected misfortune he should be elected, would be equally useless, equally insignificant, equally despised. We have little doubt that the intelligent portion of the Whig party, setting aside office seekers, who of course sacrifice all other considerations to their own interest, are heartily ashamed of both these candidates, and would be much better satisfied with the election of Mr. Van Buren than with that of either of them.

Why, then, it will be asked, are these candidates held up for support? Merely to keep the party together for the present, and to prevent any of its members from falling off to the support of Van Buren and Johnson, until the time shall have arrived for ulterior operations. Our adversaries are fond of intrigue, of political ambushes, and sudden turns of party dexterity. We should not be surprised if, after all, on casting the electoral vote, both Harrison and White were deserted by their friends, and the vote of the Whig States were given for some other candidate. It has been found impossible to bring the southern Whigs to agree upon a northern candidate, and equally impossible to make the northern Whigs agree upon a southern one. Harrison and White are therefore the candidates *pro tempore*, the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single State of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader, is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party. To show that we do not speak in this matter without grounds, we quote a paragraph from the Boston Centinel, a thorough going Whig paper. After saying that the respective divisions of the Whig party, though supporting different candidates, are all agreed in dislike of Mr. Van Buren, that journal proceeds as follows:

"How then are the opposition to settle the matter of precedence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr. Webster is the most popular in some states, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of states. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no farther: in those states where Mr. Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket for him, should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in good faith, and systematically, and by such means alone, Mr. Van Buren can be defeated with certainty, and the opposition come off triumphantly."

ADDRESS.  
To the "Ladies' Legion," on the presentation of a Flag by Miss HENRIETTA AUSTIN, Lexington, June 3d, 1835.  
GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS.—At the request of my aunt, Mrs. HOLLEY, and in the name of my country, I present you a Flag, designed by Gen. Austin, and kindly executed by my young friend, Miss JAMES.  
This flag, gentlemen, is historic. The British Union Jack, in the corner, represents, our Anglo-Saxon origin. The

thirteen stripes, our immediate descent from the United States of the North.—The Sun, the radiant Sun, is Texas.—The head of WASHINGTON in the centre of the sun—his name under—and "In his example there is safety" over it, show our attachment to his principles.—The rays which emanate from the head of the FATHER OF LIBERTY, represent the light of Liberty, or "LUX LIBERTATIS," which is to illuminate, not only Texas, but Mexico—which is represented by the green border.

Take this flag, gentlemen; go plant it in the Land of Flowers; the land of the myrtle and the vine, the bay and the holley, our beautiful Texas. There let it flourish beside the undying oak. There let it take immortal root and reach the skies. There let it wave defiance to a perfidious foe. What tyrant would not quail before the light of that benignant countenance—the LIGHT OF LIBERTY which illuminates the world? What perjured soldier would not hang his head and drop his arms, in view of greatness like that of WASHINGTON, whose word was TRUTH?

Go, ye generous and brave; I commend you to the heroic, the victorious, the magnanimous Houston. Go, fight the battles of my country; go, earn the gratitude of a nation and win the smiles of her fair. "Do or Die," as honor bids. Suffer not a treacherous foe to eul you coward, or prepared. Make him, make the world feel the grandeur, the solemnity of moral worth, as well as the power of your rifles. Let this beautiful banner, which fair hands have wrought for you honor, and the thought of the youthful La Fayette, inseparable from the image of Washington, be your inspiration.

Remember, gentlemen, the immortal Laurel is indigenous in Texas. The sacred olive is no less congenial to our clime. Fair fingers will not be wanting to wreath them for your brow. Leave, I pray you, the Spanish moss crown for your IGNOBLE FOE.\*

\*Santa Anna, after climbing the tree, (a live oak) endeavored to hide his "diminished head" in the surrounding moss.

The Flag was received by Dr. B. J. GAUSE, on behalf of the Legion, who made the following:

REPLY.  
In behalf of the Ladies' Legion of the city of Lexington, I receive with emotions of the deepest sensibility this Flag. In their name do I now tender to that distinguished Lady, at whose solicitation you present it, and whose name is so intimately identified with the cause of Texas, their liveliest gratitude. To your friends, by whose skill it was designed and wrought, and to yourself, the organ of its presentation, we present the homage of our grateful acknowledgments.

In performing this, the public ceremony before we leave our native land, let me here, in the presence of our assembled fellow-citizens, and in the name and by the authority of those whose humble organ I am, express their deep and earnest belief, that the cause which impels them is not less just and holy than that which animated our forefathers in our own revolutionary struggle.

The occasion is not, perhaps, appropriate to enter into a detail of the origin of the Texian revolution, much less to recite the deep perfidy and inhuman atrocities by which its progress has been marked; let me rather indulge in the pleasing hope that since the author of these calamities is now a captive suing for life, Mexico will now feel how vain and futile is the effort to place a military yoke upon men "who know their rights and knowing dare maintain them."—Should it, however, be otherwise—should another Santa Anna rise up, breathing war and devastation; should Texas yet be forced to consummate her revolution through more blood and more slaughter, then, Miss, will this Flag, with all the noble and glowing recollections which it inspires, float proudly to the battle and the breeze, with the hearts of men rallied under its folds who will remember that, as it was the gift of beauty, so shall it be defended by the arm of valor.

The scene here presented is well worthy the most serious reflection; and if anything ever partook of that which has been denominated the *moral sublime*, it is the zeal and ardor with which those assembled here are animated in the cause of human right and constitutional liberty. Cold philosophy may reason upon the effect, and sordid interest may calculate the profits and loss of embarking in an enterprise like the present, but it remains for patriotism, for freedom, and those who deserve to be free, throwing off all restraints, to rush at all times, regardless of all sordid calculations and selfish considerations, to the defence of human rights and to the protection and rescue of suffering freedom. Such are the feelings by which we are animated in our present undertaking. 'Tis no filthy lure that prompts us to the battle field of Texas; no desire to enrich ourselves in lands, which have been deluged in patriots' blood. Ours is, I trust, a far purer and nobler aspiration. It is to avenge the death of martyred heroes in the cause of Liberty. To rescue the graves of Crockett, and Travis, and Milam, and their compatriots, from the ruthless footsteps of an invading, mercenary and heartless Tyrant. When this is done, and the Flag which you have this day presented is planted upon the walls of the Alamo, our task will have been accomplished, and we shall return with free hearts to our native land, and with us we will bring this fair and beautiful banner, and lay it, unpolluted, at the feet of those who knew how to appreciate hearts that are steel against usurpa-

tion and tyranny. In doing this, however, should it be the lot of this devoted band to fall beneath the strong arm of the foe, each heart, looking to this Flag and remembering its glorious association with the Ladies of Lexington, will beat true in death to the cause of Texas and Liberty.

We are now, Miss, about to go to another land—your own bright and beautiful clime—to do what we can to rescue it from a joint yoke of military despotism and a degraded priesthood. It is hard to quit our homes, to break those ties which bind us to the spot of our nativity; but the pain of the separation is almost extinguished in the consciousness that we are accompanied in our pilgrimage by the hopes and the prayers of the brave and beautiful. Yes, Miss, we will go—we will go, with the stern resolution of Freeman in the cause of Freedom.—And should you hear of us in the strife of battle, be assured you will hear of this Flag—your own proud and honored gift—waving in victory, or stained with the blood of the slain and the mangled bodies of those who now bow in veneration before it.

Kentucky has gained a reputation for deeds of chivalry, which the proudest might envy. Scarcely a battle field of the late war does not bear testimony of the honorable bearing, the lofty and unbending patriotism, and the magnificent bravery of her sons. It has been truly said of those, that they never knew danger, but to overcome it. And, may I be so bold as to say, that the regiment which Col. Wilson has the honor to command, will never prove recreant to the trust reposed in them; and that the plains of Texas will attest that her Allens, Daviesses and Harts, have not all been destroyed by savage barbarity.

Again, let me assure you, that with feeling of no ordinary pleasure do I, as the organ of the Texan volunteers, accept from the Ladies of Lexington the Flag which has just been presented. To know that we have a memento of their kind feeling, regard and best wishes, will be to us in the darkest hours of privation, toil and trial, sufficient cause to bring us up under every difficulty. In conclusion, in the language of those of our countrymen who have gone before us, and who encountered tyranny in its most odious form, we here pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to defend it as the Flag of Freedom, and let its graceful folds wave on Texas free, or die in the effort.

## NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. B. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

## Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do  
Violet do; Brown do  
Court Brown—new style  
Invisible Green; Polish do  
Bottle do; Pea do  
London Stripes, Bronze do  
Corded Mix; Silver Grey  
Single milled Cassimere; Double do  
Super Blue and Black do—cheap  
Abbotsford Plaid—new style  
Pink Mix, double and single milled  
Ribbed Cassimere do, and with every other description.  
Super Vestings  
Super Super Satins—English and French  
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.  
Bombazines and Tibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

## HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

BEST UMBRELLAS; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid Pumps;  
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs.  
Fine field Satins, Silks, and Shawles  
Plain Silks  
Painted Muslins, and French Chiffon  
French, English, and Domestic Prints  
Fine Plain Muslins  
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins  
Dimity  
Furniture Prints, and Drapers' Mottos  
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do  
Cotton Osaburgs, (a heavy article for negro-shirting.)

## LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella  
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

## Fancy Articles

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-1f

## "TEXAS."

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligence office, "TEXAS," being a Historical Geographical and descriptive work of THREE HUNDRED PAGES, duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY.  
PRICE : : : : \$1.50  
Des. May 30, 1836.

## NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an old partnership with *Ingerson & McClelland* for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK.

April 23,—16-1f.—*Dayton Dem. Herald.*



SEMI-WEEKLY  
GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK,  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY,  
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
OF Fayette County,  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Boone  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS,  
1st Dis. Chittenden Lyman of Caldwell.  
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th John Pope, of Washington.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.  
MONDAY JUNE 13, 1836.

Col. Wilson, with about 480 Emigrants, including the Lexington Ladies' Legion, we understand took their departure from Louisville, yesterday morning, on board a steamboat for Texas. Success attend them.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—Great preparation are being made in Richmond and Danville, for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At Danville the two Literary Societies will be addressed by James T. Morehead Esq., acting Governor, and by James C. Cross, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio, of this city.

Gov. CANNON, of Tennessee, has, on the request of the President, issued his proclamation, calling for 2500 volunteers, for the suppression of the Indian war. Those companies which had been heretofore organized on the call of Gen. Gaines, and ordered to be discharged, will be received, and mustered into service on the 16th instant, at Nashville, with any other companies who may tender their services. The first day of July, at Fayette, in Lincoln county, is appointed for the general rendezvous, of the troops for the whole western part of the state; and the 7th, the Eastern division will rendezvous at Athens, in Meigs county.

"Justus," a severe satire upon grinding out a Civil Engineer in six months, is received, and under consideration. We admit the apparent quackery in the puff, republished in the Gazette of 16th May, from the Georgetown Sentinel; and if the "proofs" have proved nothing, perhaps the application of a little caustic, might not be improper. We have known the English Grammar driven into a student by machinery, in the course of two weeks. We have known those who could not write their names legibly, become perfect adepts in the art, on receiving ten lessons of one hour each; and we have seen some swallows a sword eight inches long—then why might not a young gentleman of good capacity, become a first rate engineer in six months? The heavens and the earth, and all their contents having been made in six days we see no good reason why a good Engineer might not be made in six months.

To our brothers of the "LOUISVILLE CITY GAZETTE," we owe an apology, for not noticing the appearance of that paper, the first number of which we did not receive. This neglect was purely accidental, and we now take pleasure in saying, it is neatly printed, and ably edited by J. J. & J. B. Marshall, gentlemen well known to the political and literary public.

That the Gazette will be an able advocate of any cause it may espouse, there can be no doubt; and that it will support Judge Clarke, for Governor,

with all its power, we fully believe; but that it is as decided in favor of General Harrison for President or Mr. Granger for Vice President, or Mr. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor, we shall doubt, until its columns evidence the fact.

We think we know the senior Editor of the Gazette well—and if we are not mistaken, he has as little guile as any other conductor of a public journal; nor can we believe he would willingly risk the destinies of this great republic in the hand of General Harrison, who has no decided character on which to rally the opponents of Van Buren. We say this is our opinion of the senior Editor. The Junior, we only know as a gentleman of fine talents—a scholar, and we have no doubt, "a chip of the old block."

From such a source, the Gazette cannot fail to be an instructive and very useful paper; but we predict its energies will never be seriously put in requisition to favour the election of General Harrison, as President of the United States.

The foregoing observations are no more intended as "sinister compliment or interested eulogy," to the Editors of the Louisville Gazette, than were those expressed in this paper, (to which the Louisville Gazette seems to take exception) in favor of Governor Morehead.

The readers of the Kentucky Gazette will not have forgotten the approbation of this print to the first Message of Governor Morehead, and the manner in which it was contrasted with the stone-hammer messages of Governor Metcalfe.

At the time the Kentucky Gazette thus favourably spoke of Governor Morehead's Message, its Editor could have had no motive to have extended "sinister compliment or interested eulogy" to him—and the known magnanimity of the Editors of the Louisville City Gazette, will, we have no doubt, absolve the Kentucky Gazette from the degrading imputation.

The Louisville City Gazette professes to have always acted with the Whigs, and to have had an ordinary share of their confidence; yet nothing, within the knowledge of its Editors has transpired, to give countenance to the accusation, that Governor Morehead withdrew from the gubernatorial contest, in consequence of an understanding that he was to succeed Mr. Clay as U. S. Senator. We know not that such is the fact; but if the Editors of the Louisville Gazette are unenlightened on the subject, we would advise them to take one other degree, and claim admittance when the Whig Convention doors may be hereafter closed. Things have been, there, heretofore transacted, a knowledge of which, might have made the Editors more cautious in their general declarations.

The Ladies' Legion, from Lexington, reached this city yesterday. It is a fine looking corps—one that will do credit to Kentucky and render Texas some service.

An interesting scene occurred on Sunday in Shelbyville as the Legion passed through that place. Epaulettes were presented to each of the officers, by Miss Buckner of this City. On presenting them, Saml. Tevis, Esq. who has uniformly been an ardent and able advocate of the cause of Texas, made a well-timed and electrifying speech, which drew forth the warmest plaudits of the crowd that had assembled to witness the presentation. On the part of the Legion an acknowledgment was made by Maj. R. A. Ferguson in his usual eloquent and happy style, which was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—We give the following extract of a letter, dated Galveston, May 5th, which we find in the Memphis Enquirer, of the 1st instant: "I would also remark that on the 25th of April we sent our cavalry in pursuit of Gen. Seisma, whom they overtook on San Bernard; 300 Mexicans threw down their arms and surrendered, with 9 pieces of artillery, 500 mules, \$200,000, without firing a gun; they say 'any thing but a fight.' The above mentioned property, however, will be returned."

The Convention between Russia and Turkey has been settled. Turkey is to pay Russia 80,000 Turkish piastres by the latter end of August, and Russia on her part is to evacuate Silesia.

ANOTHER WAR BREWING.—The Far West, published at Independence, Missouri, says information has been received from Kirtland, Ohio, through various channels, of another movement among the Mormons to obtain possession of the "promised land," and to establish their Zion in Jackson county, the scene of their former disastrous defeat. They are said to be arming to the number of 1500 or 2000, and to be making their way, in detached parties, to the "debateable ground." The Far West also states that the people of Jackson and their friends in the surrounding counties are taking effectual measures for resistance, and will teach Jo. Smith, the "modern

hero of revelation and rags, that the world is not rolling backward in either knowledge or chivalry.—Louis. Ad.

From the Maysville Monitor.  
The Abolition candidate for the Vice Presidency, shows his principles conclusively in the course he pursued on the report of Mr. Pinckney. Mr. Granger opposed the proposition authorizing the question to be taken on the resolutions; and when that resolution, which involves the great issue between the friends of our now prosperous country and those who seek her dismemberment, was submitted, viz: "Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," he declined voting. And what is such a refusal, but an express declaration that the resolution was wrong either in principle or policy? When the third resolution, which "cut off all action" upon the abolition petitions, papers, memorials and propositions, was submitted, Mr. Granger voted against it. Put this and that together and to what do they amount? They show beyond a doubt, that he thinks Congress ought to interfere with the abolition of slavery in the District, and that he wishes it to do so.

This is the individual that the Kentucky whigs have selected to run with General Harrison. The one a rank abolitionist—the other holding it expedient that Congress ought to appropriate all the surplus revenue to colonize free blacks and the purchase of slaves for that purpose. They are to be palmed upon the honest people of this State, as pure patriots, distinguished statesmen and sound republicans, worthy the high confidence of an enlightened and free people! Was ever outrage so barefaced!

At least ten thousand ploughs will be manufactured in Maysville during the present year, designed for the South, where they will bring, on an average, seven dollars per piece.—Id.

From the Illinois Patriot.  
ABOLITION IN MISSOURI.

A serious affair occurred at the Camp Ground, near Marion College on Sunday of last week; the circumstances which led to it, as near as we can learn, are brief: these: A few days previous to the tragedy of which we shall presently speak, the people of Palmyra had become quite excited in consequence of the discovery of some abolition pamphlets that had been found in the possession of two young men by the names of Garret and Williams. A meeting had been held, a procession had been formed and the obnoxious pamphlets were publicly burned, and the young men were carried to the outskirts of the town, with the expectation that they would be lynched. After several propositions were made in regard to the mode of punishment, such as tar and feathers, whipping, &c., it was at last determined, by the suggestion of a humane lawyer, to let them go, on their promise to leave the State immediately. At a subsequent meeting held by the citizens, Mr. Muldrow read a list of Resolutions which he had prepared, of a pacific character, and they were adopted by the meeting. We believe this was on Friday. On the following Sunday, Mr. Muldrow attended a meeting at the Camp Ground, and after the morning service, proposed to Dr. Nelson to have the same Resolutions read there. While they were discussing the propriety of reading them, Dr. Bosley, whose hostility to the abolitionists was well known, insisted that they should not be read. An altercation took place between him and Muldrow, when Bosley struck at him with his cane, which contained a sword. They closed, and in the scuffle, Bosley was stabbed, and has since died of his wound. Muldrow made directly for his own house where he was pursued. He declared his willingness to give himself up to the proper authorities provided they would guarantee his safe lodgment in the Palmyra jail, but said he would defend himself to the last rather than be left to the mercy of a Missouri mob. Assurance was given that he should be protected, and he accordingly gave himself up. By a paragraph which we have taken from Tuesday's Republican, it will be seen that he has been removed to the jail in St. Charles, and that the excitement still continues.

Our information from Marion county, the seat of the Abolition excitement, is up to Friday evening last. The result of the visit of the citizens of Palmyra to Marion College, is not known; but we presume that nothing was done to injure the College or the students. Indeed, the Faculty of that Institution, as will be seen by the official proceedings of the Palmyra meeting, appears to be exceedingly anxious to allay the excitement, and to put down Abolitionism. Dr. Bosley is dead; and Mr. Muldrow, after examination, was remanded for trial, and has been confined in the St. Charles jail, as a place of greater security than the one in Marion county.—Mo. Rep.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 11th says, that Dr. Bosley is not dead, as reported above, but fast recovering.  
Editors of the Public Advertiser, and the Journal:  
Please publish the within, and request the Lexington papers to republish it; and oblige  
SAML. TEVIS.

SHELBYVILLE, KY. JUNE 5, 1836.  
The undersigned, citizens of Shelbyville and Shelby county, heard with regret, some few days since, of reports prejudicial to the character of Major

Robert A. Ferguson, in reference to the money collected by him in our county to aid the Texian emigrants.

We have investigated the matter, and have had a conversation with Maj. Ferguson, and have heard his explanation; and, as contributors to the fund raised in Shelby county, we are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Maj. Ferguson. He received the contributions here for the Texian cause, as a member of a committee raised at Lexington, and we have no doubt that the funds have been and will be appropriated to the objects for which they were given. We very decisively approved the zeal and ability displayed by Maj. Ferguson in presenting the claims of Texas to our citizens, when the funds were raised. We are informed by him, that he paid drafts, &c., to the amount of \$150; amount retained, to the proper officer, \$187; and the balance, \$430, he deposited in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, for which he left a check with Gen. McCalla, for Col. Wilson, who is commanding officer of the emigrants now departing for Texas. This statement has given to the undersigned entire satisfaction, and we decidedly approve the conduct of Maj. Ferguson in reference to the whole affair.

The donations were made in consideration of the personal confidence we had in Maj. Ferguson; and we would have been entirely satisfied had he retained the whole money by him collected, and disbursed it for the emigrants as he should think proper, and finally accounted for the disbursements to his brethren in the Texian cause.

SAML. TEVIS,  
JNO. BULLOCK,  
P. BUTLER,  
HENRY H. MARTIN,  
THOS. W. NEWTON,  
H. B. OLIVER,  
HENRY RADFORD.

Anecdote. "Why do you not pay me that six and eightpence, Mr. Mulrony?" said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for opinion you had of me."—"That's a good one indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"  
"No, Sir, we hant'" replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans!"—Knickerbocker.

VIRTUE.—In a polished society, that man though in rags, who has the power of enforcing virtue from the press, is of more real use than forty stupid branchman or bronzes, gubbers, though they preach never so often, never so loud, or never so long.

That man, though in rags, who is capable of deceiving even indolence into wisdom, and who professes amusement while he aims at reformation, is more useful in refined society than twenty cardinals with all their scarlet, and tricked out in all the fopperies of schoolastic finery.—GOLDSMITH.

DIED.—On the 25th ult., General Nathaniel Pitcher, former Governor of New York. On board the steamboat Memphis, on her passage up from New Orleans, Capt. Oliver Hart, of Nashville, formerly of this city.

CAUTION.  
I HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading for a note given by me between the 25th Dec. 34 and 1st Jan. 1836, for \$70 or \$75, to Mrs. Susanah Tegar, as I have paid said note long since, and will not again do so unless compelled by law.  
THOS. RANEY.  
Lex. June 11, '36.—29-31\*

\$10 REWARD.  
LOST on the 9th instant, between Norton's Drug Store and Keiser's Tavern, a SMALL POCKET BOOK, containing \$65, and some notes.  
The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the Gazette or Intelligence Office.  
Lex. June 13.—29-31  
Intelligence Insert 3c

A CARD.  
A MIDDLE aged man of steady habits, wishes to engage in some business which will afford him even a small salary. Enquire of the Printer.  
Lex. June 13.—29-31

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.  
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company is incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!  
The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.  
THOMAS SMITH, President.  
JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN W. NORTHON, J. M. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, J. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.  
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Agents.  
HIRAM M. BLEDSOE, Paris.  
THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.  
Lex May 31, 1836—26-50c

LOST.  
BETWEEN the mouth of Hickman and Lexington, on the Raceground, on Thursday, 2d June, (inst.), a SMALL GREEN POCKET BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing one \$50 and one \$10 bill on the Harrisburg, Pa. Bank; the finder will be entitled to the 10 dollars by leaving it at this office, or at Thomas J. Brown's, Nicholasville, or to the Subscriber at the Kentucky river bridge.  
June 11.—29-31\* W. M. FORBES.

JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT Set, April term 1836.  
LEMUEL BUTLER, and others, complainants.  
Against  
ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court, and answer the complaint against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.  
A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clk. jcc  
By J. S. FLETCHER, d.c. 19-2w

TOILETTE SALOON  
GEO. W. TUCKER,  
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,  
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street, Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—From his long experience, having made the principles of the TONSORIAN art his study, and perfect in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves satisfied with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.  
Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet, gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.  
To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, most quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Snuffboxes, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Pins, Wigs and Hair Pieces (assorted colours), fine Razors and Stroppers, Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Anna Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff; Warr's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair;—and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives undiminished satisfaction to those who submit their seat of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dulness of the wearied, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, healthful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,  
which give general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m. to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors, to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.  
May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED.—Two Apprentices to the Barbering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.  
G. W. TUCKER.

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

Take Notice.  
WE, the undersigned, having disposed of our last year's stock of Lumber, and wishing to lay in a new supply, find it indispensable to notify those indebted to us call and settle their accounts.  
We take this opportunity further to inform them, that as Lumber has become a cash article, it will be out of our power to accommodate them this year on a credit.  
LAYTON & HEADINGTON,  
LUTTINGER & BROWN.  
Lexington, June 4, 1836.—27-3c

Lincoln Land for Sale.  
THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Stanford, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is finely timbered and soil of good quality. Having moved to Missouri, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, enquire of Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northeast of Lexington.  
ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.  
May 23d, 1836.—27-3c

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT.  
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as  
Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the care of the late M. LITHOTRIPST, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.  
Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.  
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; four pretty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.  
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.  
W. T. MILES.  
May 12, 1836—20-1f

NEW GOODS.  
M. E. BROWNING,  
RECEIVING a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, which he intends to sell at the lowest prices. His customers, and persons generally who wish to purchase, are invited to call.  
Lex. June 11.—29-4t

MASONIC.  
THE Anniversary of St. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by Blue Spring Lodge, No. 58, on Friday, the 24th June, inst. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 10 o'clock, a. m., and transient Brethren and Members from the neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.  
A Sermon will be preached by Bro. Thomas McAllen.  
By order of the W. M. A. B. CALVIN, Sec'y.  
June 2, 1836.—37-

PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE  
WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in whose favor we advocate a reformation in the science of Medicine, it was necessary to fully and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.  
As the very favorable reception of the Reformer, Practice of Medicine, the success and economy of its attempts in every branch of content in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who have been accustomed to use also blunt eyes, and who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who are calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and link us on the premises assumed by Thompson, instead of our own, we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles gradually thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform an established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who are naturally changed from what they have been accustomed to, and who are also changed and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is adduced to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommended and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominated Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies; they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.  
The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.  
We will repeat charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with the description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medicinal virtues.  
Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a notice of the Reformed practice of Medicine and structures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.  
The Western Medical Reformer will be published in a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st of May, each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one. Editors of newspapers and such others as in their capacity, (and state order to it) that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.  
Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to use their capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post-paid.  
The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.  
Subscriptions received at this office.  
February 15, 1836.—7





### THE LARGEST LOTTERIES EVER DRAWN IN THE U. S. TO DRAW IN JUNE.

THE liberal patronage afforded by its patrons has induced the Managers to make arrangements with the State to draw a series of Schemes in June—surpassing all that have hitherto been offered, the capitals varying from

**100,000 Dollars!**

TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Full particulars are referred to as under—and a supply can only be secured by immediate application to the *pet son* of his mother Fortune, S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

**100,000 Dolls!!!**

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.

**Alexandria Lottery,**

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

**CLASS A.**

To be drawn in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

**SCHEME.**

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five prizes will be drawn at the time and place authorized for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 2345 each having one of the drawn numbers on; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

1 prize of	\$100,000	\$100,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,930	2,930
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
31	500	15,500
31	300	9,300
31	200	6,200
31	100	3,100
31	90	2,790
31	80	2,480
31	70	2,170
31	60	1,860
465	50	23,250
465	40	18,600
465	30	13,950
930	25	23,250

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$235,000

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

**JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April Term, 1836.**

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant

WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merryman C. Bradshaw, and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Wilfrid E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polly, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Holmes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, de'd, Hatch and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are inhabitants of this Common wealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is therefore ordered that unless they do so on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—sent, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc

By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

**FOR SALE.** A half league of land, in Austin County, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Collier's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office. Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-1f

**LXINGTON BREWERY.** The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of a good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

**BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY.** Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed. CLARY & Co. August 19, 1835—24-6a

### Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

**T. RANZIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.**

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING**

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready-made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and were warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

**SHIRTS.**

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-lars, &c.

**WALKING CANES.**

Fancy, Sword, Whalbone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

**TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.**

Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

**STOCKS, &c.**

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

**FROCKS AND PANTS.**

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

**DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.**

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

**SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.**

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.**

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance should be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

THE Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to. Lex. April 26, 1835—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and macadamizing of the 20 miles of said Rail Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, proposals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and iron and wooden superstructure.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL, Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R. April 30, 1836—17-1d ch Lou Jour.

**Candy's Coffeehouse**

And Wholesale Beer, Ale and PORTER HOUSE.

THE proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving an extensive stock of ALE and PORTER from Louisville and Pittsburgh, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, either bottled or in barrels, an article that he considers (he will not say better) but thinks a *little* better, at any rate second to none in the State, his opinion being derived from the expressed satisfaction of his customers generally.

He is now making arrangements to supply houses in town and country. Those wishing a regular Summer supply will do well to call and make engagements. Families supplied at the shortest notice.

All those who are fond of a glass of good ale, just call up at Candy's he has it for sale.

From Pittsburgh it comes, its good, sound and strong.

If you are not pleased with it, call for a song.

Those who have tasted Candy's Porter And like it well—come drink like water; If other trash they palate please, This transportation sure must cease.

Should some dislike his ale or porter, Next door they'll find good Blue Lick Water; His cider's good—as good as can be, If 'twill not suit you, call for brandy.

April 30, 1836—17-1f

**JUST RECEIVED,**

20 BBLs. Mackerel, No. 2.

4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)

1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.

R. GRAY.

Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.

April 23, 1836—16-1f

**JABEZ BEACH.**

At his Coach Deposition opposite General Combs, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

**CARRIAGES.**

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark. Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Broughams, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

**ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.**

Learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred. Lexington, March 5—9-1f

**Piano Fortes.**

4 Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by

MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL

Lexington, May 8, 1836—18-2m

### ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

**FRESH GROCERIES;**

A part of which is as follows:

30 Sacks COFFEE.

30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,

2 Barrels Chesnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of **SHOES & BOOTS,** superior quality.

7 Dozen Vienna Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality **LOAF SUGAR.** A complete assortment of **GROCERIES,** of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan. 1, 1836—1-1f \$1\*

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

**RAINEY AND FERGUSON**

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have recently received, and opening a large and very complete assortment of

**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,** selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packages in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of **CLOTHS** and **CASSIMERS**, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of **SUMMER GOODS**, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of **Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS** and **SATINS**, and **Satin Stripe HERRING**, **Painted LAWNS**, **MUSLINS**, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Wools, Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Crumpled Silks; a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of **Wall Paper**; Together with a variety of **GOODS**, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German **Burlaps**, an excellent substitute for flax linen.

R. & F.

N. B. A heavy lot of good **TOW LINEN** on hand.

P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. R. & F.

April 16, 1836—16-1f

**300 DOLLARS REWARD.**—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family for many years.

I Certify of stock in the Mayville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September inst, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get thereon.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1f

**MESSINGER DUROC.**

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

**Pedigree in a concise form.**

Messinger DuROC, by DuROC, dam Vincenta, by Messinger; Sleuder; Lati; Wildair; True Bilton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starling; Partner; Smiling Tom—Traveller's mare by Almon; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Haubty; Makeless; Bimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bostler.

JAMES SHY.

January 10, 1836—2-1f

**NEW SPRING GOODS, FOR 1836.**

**TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.**

ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of **MERCHANDISE**, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Lex March 8, '36—10-1f

**MONEY LOST.**

**300 DOLLARS REWARD.** Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst, between Weisiger's tavern and the hotel of the United States, a sealed packet containing **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay to the order of the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

### TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, for the construction of that part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present lettings, and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 9 miles, with some bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Treasurer's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and shown, and the notes read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. B. BLACKBURN, Pres.

May 14, 1836—21-15J

(C) The Board of Managers will meet at John Keiser's Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 28th inst, to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Mayville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June.—Obs. & Rep.

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, will be held, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

**FOR SALE.**

THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE, on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, May 12, '36—22-1f

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, May 15, 1836—22-2m

**FIRE!**

RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lexington, May 13, '36—22-1f

**BLUE LICK WATER.**

THE first fresh supply this day received by D. BRADFORD, Main street, where it will be constantly kept during the season.

Lex. May 12, 1836—29

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.**

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;**

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.

JOHN SHROCK.

April 16, 1836—15-1f

**New Grocery Store.**

**CURTIS J. SMITH**

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by P. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

**FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,**

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.

May 12, 1836—20-1f

**KENAWHA SALT.**

A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, May 18, '36—22-2m

**NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,**

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.